READY SOON--BOUND VOLUMES of *Human Events* for July-December, 1962. Order your copy Now, at the pre-publication price of $9.50. Orders postmarked after March 1 will be filled at $15.

Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XX, No. 8 February 23, 1963 Section 1—News

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

CUBA: *How to oust those Russians*.....(141)
JFK: *Political showmanship*.....(141)
UN: *In hot water*.....(142)
ROCKY: *Faces tax revolt*.....(142)
AIKEN: *Deserts bi-partisanism*.....(142)

A Plan for Cuba: Dr. Guillermo Belt, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States (under Cuban President Grau San Martin), has proposed a plan to ensure removal of some 17,000 Soviet military personnel now in Castro's Cuba.

This highly respected Latin spokesman, one of the original founders of the Organization of American States and the United Nations, suggests the OAS—under the leadership of the United States—should pass a Joint Resolution demanding that Soviet troops evacuate Cuba within two to three weeks.

If the Soviets fail to leave, says Belt, the Latin American republics should apply to Cuba the strong economic sanctions provided in the Rio treaty. At the same time, he added, the inter-American system should sever all diplomatic relations and communications with the Soviet Union and its satellites. Force, if necessary, he says, should be used by the OAS against Cuba if the Soviets then failed to remove their military men.

Dr. Belt emphasizes that this is an eminently practical proposal and he is sure the OAS would support it, since that organization unanimously backed the Administration's blockade of Cuba last fall.

"Russia," he insists, "wouldn't dare challenge a proposal laid down by the inter-American system. The Soviets know if they fail to withdraw their troops and the Latin nations then actually sever diplomatic relations with Russia and its colonies, the Communists would have to shut down their embassies." These embassies, he stressed, "are the Communists' major propaganda and subversion bases throughout all of Latin America. The Reds couldn't afford to see them closed down."

"Magic Lantern Show": Particularly because of Lincoln Day oratory, last week deserved the epithet "politics week." When JFK grabbed the Great Emancipator away from the GOP and held a big party in the White House for "civil rights," not only the local pros but even the most naive laymen knew the President was blatantly soliciting votes for his expected campaign in 1964.

But also last week, the politically sophisticated Capital began talking about how JFK's daily obsessive quest for election dividends has prompted not only utterances and actions on domestic matters, like "Ole Miss," but also, importantly, his posture on foreign policy and national defense—subjects usually cloaked in pious "bi-partisanism." Hence Washington smiled shrewdly about what it called Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's "magic lantern show"* of the week before.

While many people solemnly took his lecture on Soviet strength in Cuba as purely informational, the press immediately showed great suspicion. Reason: For some months, they had sought release of the same aerial photos for newspaper and magazine publication. Pentagon military officers swore such publication would harm intelligence operations and flatly turned down the press requests.

Additionally, reporters—even if editorial writers shrank from drawing crude conclusions—felt sure the McNamara performance had some vital political motivation. Wasn't JFK's foreign policy image dimming because the GOP resumed its needling on Cuba? And wasn't Kennedy a politician who would fear that a bad image on Cuba would prove as fatal to his re-election chances as did the Korean mess to Stevenson and the Democratic party in 1952?

These were the reactions of the ordinary, run-of-the-mine reporters. But within days confirmation of their suspicions came from the dean of all Washington reporters, Arthur Krock of the

* Oldsters used the term "magic lantern" sarcastically, recalling the projectors (stereopticons) of 50 years ago dubbed "magic lanterns," which used glass photographic slides to throw on a screen, actually a bed-sheet, pictures of—big sensation!—the geysers in Yellowstone Park (then publicized by railway companies seeking tourist business). They were a feature of every middle-class parlor in those days.

Copyright 1963 by HUMAN EVENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New York *Times*, who writes a column four times a week (now appearing in the *Times* West Coast edition).

Krock is an old, close friend of the Kennedys; by his press support he virtually made father Joe Kennedy a big public figure. Reputedly, he has been close to son Jack and is rumored to have advised Kennedy in the writing of his first book, *While England Slept.* Krock is also said to be concerned lest the young President emulate the fatal British example of 1938-40.

In the *Times*, Krock caustically referred to the "magic lantern show" of Secretary McNamara—"the daring young man on the Pentagon trapeze"—and the reasons for the performance:

> **"One very clearly was political: to discredit the Republicans who have disputed the Administration's public evaluation of the Cuban military threat, with growing intensity and on claims either that their sources of information were superior, or that the Administration, led by the President, was deliberately concealing from the people the true facts of the situation."**

Hence, Krock said ("this correspondent has been given to understand"), the job of presenting the "magic lantern show" was entrusted to McNamara.

UN In Trouble: A new storm of congressional criticism swirled around the United Nations last week, throwing a scare into the UN idolators in the Administration. Their fear is that an aroused Congress—which last year anted up millions for the UN only to see those funds used against Katanga—may now drastically slice any appropriations for the Red-appeasing organization.

What sparked lawmakers' indignant protests were the actions of two special UN agencies which receive the largest part of their financial support from the US.

The UN Special Fund, under American director Paul G. Hoffman, announced it had plans to pump $3 million into Cuba to boost sagging agricultural production. On the same day, the Assembly of Captive European Nations vigorously attacked a UNESCO pamphlet praising Soviet Russia's annexation of the Baltic countries and denouncing Western colonialism. The pamphlet was written by two Communists; a UNESCO forward to it says the booklet "will be found useful."

Lawmakers on both sides of the political aisle were amazed by these revelations. Liberal Senator Frank Church (D.-Idaho) announced his subcommittee on international organization demands a "full explanation" on the aid project for Cuba. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that unless the UN halts this type of project, it shouldn't get "one stinking penny."

Rocky: "High Tax Rocky," the epithet used against Nelson Rockefeller when he raised New York's income taxes in 1959, is being thrown at the Empire State Governor once more.

That soaring $2.9-billion budget he's just submitted to the State Legislature—highest in the state's history—had to be covered by matching revenues under Rocky's "pay-as-you-go" system. But instead of adhering to his own maxim that the state must live within its means by pruning expenditures, Rocky is planning to cover costs by hiking the price of a number of items, including liquor licenses and automobile plates.

His plans have stirred a budget revolt in the State Legislature, with conservative Republicans (like Senator William "Cadillac" Smith) and Democrats banding together to upbraid the Governor. The man on the street has also been aroused by the move and many are bombarding the Legislature with anti-Rocky tax material. "He's lucky there's a newspaper strike, or he'd really feel the heat," observed one Gothamite.

What has really got the goat of the natives in New York is that Rocky swore up and down the line during his campaign he would not raise taxes during his second term if he was re-elected.

He's attempting to keep his word, but only through a grotesque semantic sleight-of-hand. Instead of calling the charge for license plates a "tax"—which he's been doing for four years—he now describes the charge as a "fee." Few, however, are falling for this shopworn budget gag.

A "fee," moreover, could get him into more trouble than a "tax," since the J. K. Lasser organization and other accountants say a tax on auto plates is deductible to all car owners, whereas a fee is not deductible except to those who use their car for business purposes.

Foreign Policy Flop: In a significant special interview with newsmen last week, Senator George D. Aiken, a long-time ardent champion of the "bi-partisan" approach to foreign policy, spoke sharp words about JFK's diplomacy. The venerable Vermonter, second-ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, criticized our foreign policy across the board.

On the Cuban front, he sharply disagreed with Administration efforts to downgrade the Soviet menace there. "Cuba is a Soviet base now," he warned. "The situation is serious." Aiken said he has information that there are "at least four submarine bases and plenty of airplanes, including rather long-range airplanes" on the island.

Again, in words that are exceedingly vigorous coming from the mild-mannered Aiken, he charged: "I think Cuba has been converted into a Soviet base for the purpose of exporting revolution, riots, rebellions and communism to the Western Hemisphere."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Aiken thoroughly disputed Attorney General Bobby Kennedy's statement that the Administration had made no promise of air cover at the Bay of Pigs. "This is somewhat of a puzzle to me," he said. "Those invaders did expect air cover. They had been promised air cover . . . "

He had some harsh judgments about Kennedy diplomacy in other areas as well. In Vietnam, Aiken contended, "the situation appears to be getting worse."

Regarding the state of the Atlantic Alliance, he said the US should never have sent that "Dutch Uncle" note which toppled the Conservative government in Canada. This move has left the Atlantic Alliance in a state of "disarray," he claimed, noting that the Alliance is "more disarrayed" today than when JFK admitted that fact over a month ago.

Statistical Juggling: The men who worked on Kennedy's planned budget deficit engaged in a bit of statistical legerdemain when they appeared before Congress recently. Both Budget Director Kermit Gordon and David E. Bell, the ex-Budget Director turned global giveaway artist, say there is a "reduction" from last year in the amount requested for non-defense items.

Representative Thomas B. Curtis (R.-Mo.), one of the most knowledgeable men in the House on economic matters, told *Human Events* this just isn't so. Curtis says he has already found a $4-billion increase in non-defense items over last year. And this doesn't include the $2-billion increase in space funds, used for peaceful—not military—purposes.

How then do financial wizards Gordon and Bell claim a reduction in non-defense expenditures over last year? An interesting colloquy regarding this occurred between Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.) and Bell before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, January 23, in which Bell admitted "there are a number of increases in specific programs, but add them together and you get . . . a slightly net reduction."

Williams countered: "It was always my experience that if you increase the specific items that go to make up a budget and then add them together, you do get an increased figure." When Bell claimed there was a $1-billion decrease for the Department of Agriculture, Williams said:

"You are increasing the expenditures of every single department in the Department of Agriculture but you are charging about . . . two billion over into the Commodity Credit Corporation." Department of Agriculture officials, in fact, admit the Department plans to spend over $8 billion, the highest amount it has ever spent.

Heller: "Meet the Press," the NBC interview program, had as its guest on February 10 Dr. Walter W. Heller, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Heller in January, 1962, predicted a zooming gross national product and a budgetary surplus for '62; but the year ended with a GNP lower than his estimate and an $8-billion deficit.

The "Meet the Press" panel of reporters (composed of Richard Harkness of NBC News, Hobart Rowen of *Newsweek*, Richard Wilson of Cowles Publications and Vermont Royster of the *Wall Street Journal*) heard Heller defend the Administration plan for tax reduction and a "planned" budgetary deficit of over $12 billion. But they had not forgotten Heller's unfortunate prophesy of a year ago.

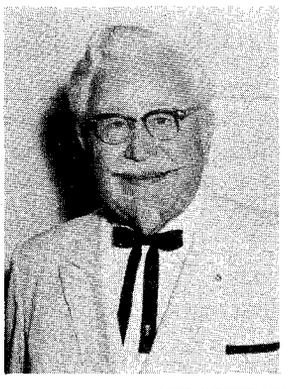
Wilson recalled it and so did Royster. The latter bluntly asked Dr. Heller, "Why do you think you are right now when you were wrong last year?"

The Presidential economic adviser lamely remarked that he was only off 2.2 per cent on the gross national product figure—ignoring his boo-boo on the budget deficit—and added, "We don't pretend to be omniscient in these matters."

But Royster did not let him off the hook. "Well, now," said the *Wall Street Journal* man, "you have at least said you are not omniscient. Let us just imagine for a moment that the magic of this tax cut doesn't work. You estimate in your economic report . . . a $563 billion GNP, which is 15 below your estimate but still ten billion more than the present GNP, and we would end up with another five billion in the deficit; so you add five to 12, that gives you a $17 billion deficit even if the government does not spend any more money."

Who Gets the Credit?: In another unblushing attempt to reverse the historical record, New Frontiersmen have been taking bows for the Administration's shut-off last week of foreign aid to Ceylon.

The action came because Ceylon had failed to take steps to compensate American firms which the Ceylonese government had expropriated.



Colonel Harland Sanders, World-Famous Founder of Kentucky Fried Chicken, Shelbyville, Kentucky: "*Human Events* is the best source of accurate information about critically important events and civic affairs that I know of. Every businessman—big or small—should have it. In fact, it ought to be in the home of every citizen who loves America and wants to preserve our free enterprise system."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Also, Senator Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), the Democratic whip, tried to claim credit for the Democrats when the Brazilian government took steps to compensate expropriated American firms in that country.

These bald falsehoods take the breath away from the Republicans, as well as some conservative Democrats, who designed, fought for and put over the "shut-off-or-compensate" legislation which forced Brazil and Ceylon to meet—or at least take the first steps of meeting—the requirements of US law.

Two Republicans in particular, Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa) and Representative Ross Adair (Ind.) planned and led the battle to get these tough provisions put into the Foreign Aid Act. Speaking for the New Frontier at the time, Secretary of State Dean Rusk sought to block the tough amendments in these words: "I hope we would not, Mr. Chairman, put legislative provisions in that would say in effect, 'We stop aid to a country that confiscates an American industry' " (page 811, House Foreign Affairs Committee Hearings on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1962).

Capitol Camera: Republican hopes of beating JFK have risen sharply with the realization that all along the line the Democratic Administration has been put on the defensive. The man in the White House, all observers agree, has lost the initiative to vigorous and intelligent critics of his leadership, particularly in the field of foreign affairs. In the domestic field, it was significant of the drop in Presidential prestige that last week Senate Democrats defied White House pressure and refused to pack with liberal Democrats the key Finance Committee, preserve of conservative Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.). This Senate action puts in serious jeopardy the whole tax reduction-tax reform legislation, which is the Democratic Administration's principal and almost only major legislative effort in this session. Hence, JFK's raising the spectre of an early recession.

• *Despite the fact that JFK is furious with de Gaulle, he's letting his henchmen make the open attacks on the French leader while restraining his own tongue in public. Ted Lewis, of the New York* Daily News, *suggests that perhaps JFK is making overtures via diplomatic channels to get an invitation to visit de Gaulle in Paris. A summit within the split forces of NATO? Or, as the saying goes, "If you can't lick him, join him."*

• Air surveillance isn't the only thing the Administration is using in the Cuban crisis. Ground surveillance is also coming in handy. The Administration has had "security" agents trailing both Representative Donald Bruce (R.-Ind.) and Senator Kenneth Keating (R.-N.Y.) to see where they are getting their remarkably accurate information about what is happening inside Cuba.

• *In the Lone Star State dissatisfaction with the New Frontier mounts as Dixiecrats continue to bolt to the Republican party. Thousands have already deserted Democratic ranks in numerous resignation rallies. Now a group in Houston called Conservatives Unite, headed by Roland E. Sledge and composed of influential Democrats, has planned a mass desert-the-Democratic party day on March 15.*

• The American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest farm organization in the country, has estimated that federal spending for fiscal 1964 can be cut a massive $12 billion. While Farm Bureau President Charles Shuman suggests three-quarters of the reduction can be made in defense and space programs, he also recommends savings of $1 billion in the Department of Agriculture.

• *Conservatives in the Capital mourned the death last week of Copley Newspapers Washington correspondent Bob Richards. A courageous journalist in the tradition of the late John O'Donnell, Richards was never afraid personally to lecture VIP's. In the '60 campaign, although a supporter of Nixon, he did not hesitate to advise him publicly; at one press conference attended by scores of journalists, he spoke up as follows: "Mr. Vice President, why do you cultivate the image of a New Nixon? I remind you that the Old Nixon never lost an election."*

• When asked by reporters if Bobby Kennedy might become a "full-fledged" Secretary of State, Senator George D. Aiken (R.-Vt.) stated that it "may be in the cards . . . " He said he didn't know for sure, but thinks that "our Attorney General not only has an intense interest in the State Department," it may even be "his principal interest."

Published weekly at 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C. TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate $12.50; 6 months $6.50; 3 months $3.50. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

Bound Volumes indexed: Second six months, 1962, $15. First six months, 1962, $15. Second six months 1961, $15. First six months, 1961; $15. 1960 and 1956 Bound Volumes, $20. Dateline Washington: The Best of HUMAN EVENTS, 1955—1961, $15.

HUMAN EVENTS cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

WHEN WRITING ABOUT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION—an address change, a renewal, a question, a complaint—SEND THE ADDRESS TAKEN FROM YOUR WEEKLY HUMAN EVENTS ENVELOPE—our girls and our machines will thank you and you will be sure of getting the desired results. Allow THREE WEEKS for address changes. Use zone numbers.

Frank C. Hanighen, *Editor and Publisher* James L. Wick, *Executive Publisher*

Assistant Publishers: W. B. Hicks, Jr. Kenneth W. Ingwalson Henry M. Blair
Assistant Editors: John R. Moreau Allan H. Ryskind Svend Petersen
Ross Hermann Sherrill A. Backer Ellen L. Sullivan

Managing Editor: Thomas S. Winter *Southwest Editor:* Milton I. Wick
Circulation Manager: Lewis L. Lippard
Contributing Editors: Frank Chodorov Edna Lonigan

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

START A REVOLT against JFK's $98.8 billion budget—bigger than WWII's biggest—with HUMAN EVENTS new Budget Protest cards. They are talk-starters—with strangers as well as friends. See page 152.

HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

There is an important sense in which the government is distinct from the Administration. One is perpetual; the other temporary and changeable. A man may be loyal to his government and yet oppose the peculiar principles and methods of the Administration.
—Abraham Lincoln

Volume XX, No. 8—Section II February 23, 1963

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE

Fearing Bertram Powers, NY Times Kills Reston Column Suggesting Non-Union Operation

James Reston, Washington bureau chief of the New York Times, *wrote the column reprinted below, suggesting that newspapers have a duty to keep publishing even if they must go non-union, rather than allow monopoly unions to dictate the terms under which they may be published.*

RESTON

The column itself, even though written by a liberal, is the least important part of the story. Reston's column is syndicated to leading newspapers throughout the country. The column was wired to the client newspapers, then came to them a preemptory message making it mandatory that the column NOT be printed. All the client newspapers complied except the Houston Chronicle, *which had gone to press.*

No explanation for the "kill" order was given, but none was necessary. Every newspaper publisher understood. To print the column would enrage Bertram Powers, president of the New York City local which is striking against that city's dailies. He might up his demands as proof of his ability to cow the employers.

Persons with long memories remember that Musicians Union boss James Petrillo in the late Thirties became indignant over a song in a Broadway musical ridiculing John L. Lewis, then head of the CIO. Petrillo threatened to call out the musicians unless the song was killed. Petrillo's order was obeyed.

Reston's Column:

One day the New York newspapers will publish again, but they dare not go back to the same chaotic pattern of collective bargaining that produced the present shutdown . . . The present system is intolerable for the public, the unions and the publishers alike. The President of the US cannot censor the New York papers. The Congress is specifically forbidden to abridge their freedom. But Bert Powers, the boss of the New York printers, cannot only censor them but shut them down. What is "free" about a press that can be muzzled on the whim of a single citizen?

This is anarchy in what is supposed to be one of the most reasonable elements of our society, and the unions and the publishers will have to end it either by making peace or preparing for war. If, however, peace cannot be achieved, then there will will have to be war. The papers will have to be published, in New York if possible, elsewhere if not; in union shops if possible, in non-union shops if not. And they will have to be distributed, through the mails if necessary. The present situation cannot be accepted in a democratic society.

This may be an acceptable situation in a meat factory or a steel mill, but newspapers are not pork chops or iron fences. Unless everybody from Jefferson to Mencken and Gerald Johnson has been kidding us, our job is to print the news and raise hell, with the kind permission of Bert Powers if possible, but without it if necessary.

I know this view is not shared by all publishers, but reporters are part of this profession too, and if, failing to make a honorable peace, we acquiesce in the proposition that news is a dispensable commodity like soap, then we shall be treated like soap peddlers and deserve it. Values and duties have become so confused that even the suggestion of publishing without the consent of the unions is now regarded as a declaration of war. How the old editors who founded our press would have hooted at that!

A Lesson in Politics

Capitalism: You have two cows. You sell one and buy a bull.

Socialism: You have two cows. You give one to your neighbor.

Fascism: You have two cows. The government appropriates them, and allows you to buy the skimmed milk.

Communism: You have two cows. The government takes both, and shoots you.

New Frontier: You have two cows. The government takes them away from you, slaughters one, hires two men to milk the other and lets the milk spoil.

Copyright 1963 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc., 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Goldwater's Defense of the Filibuster

GOLDWATER

RUSSELL

HUMPHREY

During the Senate debate on Rule 22—the rule which allows unlimited debate except when two-thirds of the Senate wishes to end it—the following discussion among Senators Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), Richard B. Russell (D.-Ga.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D.-Minn.) took place:

* * *

Mr. Goldwater. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield me some time?

Mr. Humphrey. Mr. President, I would be happy to yield time to the Senator from Arizona if he were planning to speak on my side. If he were, it would be really a wonderful achievement.

Mr. Russell. Mr. President, there is no gleam of insanity in the eyes of the Senator from Arizona, so I am happy to yield him three minutes.

Mr. Goldwater. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Much as I enjoy the friendship of the Senator from Minnesota, for me to vote with him on this question would be rather inconsistent.

Mr. President, during the course of this debate, and of debates which have preceded this one, I think more and more the truth has come out as to why the rule now involved and other rules of this body are proposed to be changed.

It is said this is an effort to speed up the procedure of the Senate. Why does the procedure of this body have to be speeded up? There is no need for that. Down through the years of the existence of this body, Senators and the Senate have been able to get along. Laws have been passed and the business of the Senate has been taken care of under the rules of the Senate.

More and more on television, on the radio, in the newspapers and in books, we find attacks being made upon Congress. I dislike to say this, but I am sorry that more Senators and more members of the House do not defend Congress.

Congress is a separate entity of our government. It is a part of the tripartite system of our government. It was never planned that Congress should come under the domination of the Vice President or the President of the United States.

Yet today one of the main reasons we hear why rule XXII should be changed is that the President's program cannot be passed otherwise. It is said that without a change in the rules, the Administration's program cannot be passed. I defy any of the proponents of a change in the rules of the Senate to point out to me any provision in the Constitution that even intimates that Congress must do the bidding of the President.

The distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Clark] has just said that if rule XXII is not changed, or until it is changed, democracy will not have free expression. I wish to go in the other direction. If the rule is changed, I think that will be the moment in history when democracy will begin to die in this country.

I hope Senators will understand my position on this question. I came to this body opposed to the filibuster. It did not take me long to learn that the filibuster is the only method by which important parts of a democracy, the minorities, can be protected.

I think the attempt to change rule XXII is dangerous. I thought it was dangerous the last time the attempt was made and succeeded. I think it is dangerous today and will be dangerous again if it is tried in the future.

I intend to vote in favor of the motion to table. I shall vote against any attempt to change rule XXII, because I have not become convinced, from listening to the arguments and reading the debate, that a change in the rule is needed. I think the Senate took a dangerous step a few years ago when it changed the rule in the way it did.

We must not be tempted into the belief that to legislate with intelligence requires speed. I have always honestly felt, as I now feel, that it is not the laws which Congress passes that help the country. In most cases, it is the measures which are not passed.

I do not want to see this country come under the domination of the President or the Administration, regardless of whether it be Democratic or Republican; because if that should happen, we will have kissed good-bye to democracy and our way of life.

Only for Defense?

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

In the presentation of his $98.8-billion budget—highest ever in peace or war—Mr. Kennedy sought to emphasize the point that the bigger spending would be strictly for defense and space and not for other programs.

But a closer reading of the information contained in the budget shows that is not exactly correct. There are numerous nondefense programs that have been increased in the new budget proposals.

Mr. Kennedy has called for an increase of 36,492 on top of the more than 130,000 new employes he has added since taking office two years ago. Oh, we might surmise, these additional federal employes must be for those defense programs the President is emphasizing. But that's not the picture at all.

As a matter of fact, the Department of Defense is the *only agency for which new employes have not been sought.*

Furthermore, it is indicated that defense employment *will be cut* by 10,136.

Since defense is being cut and an over-all increase is planned, it should be plain that the increased-spending, in-the-red proposal Mr. Kennedy has made is not entirely a result of defense programs.

This is fresh indication that there are billions of dollars that could be cut, if there were only a disposition to try to apply sound financial rules to federal spending rather than to be content to impose a bigger burden of debt and interest on the already loaded American taxpayers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

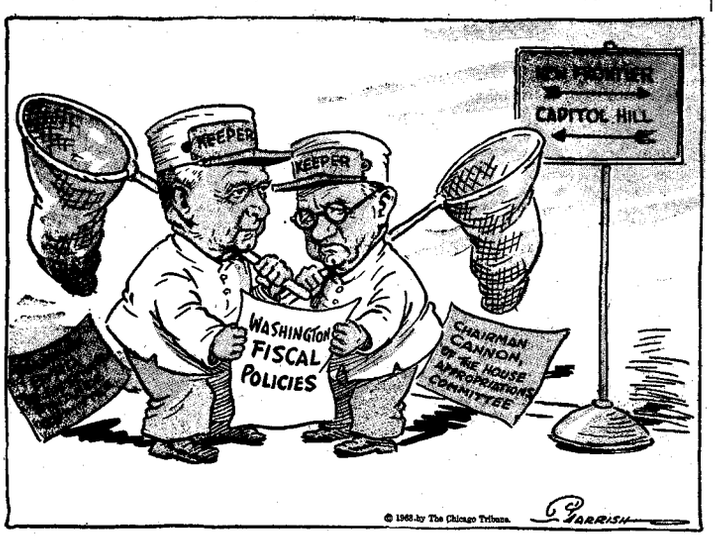
The High Cost of Kennedy

From the Chicago *Tribune*

President Kennedy's budget message announces the dreary news that his Administration will spend more money in the fiscal year starting next July 1 than has ever been spent in any year in the history of the United States, whether in peace or in war. The total outlay is placed at $98.8 billion.

Along with this, naturally, there is a deficit—the third Kennedy deficit in as many years—and it is of king-sized dimensions. Mr. Kennedy estimates that it will be $11.9 billion, which would make it the second greatest deficit in American peace-time history, exceeded only by the $12.4 billion of the recession during the 1959 fiscal year.

'I KNOW OUR DUTY, BUT I DON'T KNOW WHERE TO BEGIN'



But what Mr. Kennedy estimates and what is likely to materialize are, in all probability, two different things, and a deficit will be much larger than he is willing to concede. That has been the experience under his Administration to date. The budget for the current fiscal year originally purported to show a surplus of $463 million, but the Budget Bureau is now predicting a deficit of $7.8 billion. In the year before that the Kennedy deficit started out being projected at something more than $2 billion, but turned out to be $6.3 billion.

The factors that could produce a deficit in fiscal 1964 of much more than $11.9 billion are numerous. Mr. Kennedy has deliberately set out to reduce revenue while increasing expenditures by asking for a major cut in personal and corporate income taxes. He guesses that this would cause a net loss of $2.7 billion in 1964 receipts, but the figure could be a good deal higher.

He is also submitting his figures on the hope that the gross national product will rise $24 billion in 1963 and that this, even with a tax cut, will increase revenues by $1.4 billion, so that $86.9 billion will come into the treasury. Just as it is a chronic Washington habit to underestimate spending, so it is a congenital Washington tendency to overestimate revenue.

Again, while seeking increased appropriations for defense, space and interest charges on the national debt, the President is proposing a raft of social welfare projects which do not lend credibility to his assertion that he will hold the line on nondefense expenditures. Many of these schemes are ill-advised or unnecessary, and in no instance is there any recognition of the fact that there are limits on what the government can or ought to do.

Mr. Kennedy is almost carefree in saying that the statutory limit on the national debt will have to be jacked up "temporarily" to $316 billion in 1964, $8 billion higher than it stands now.

Yet, from his raft in a sea of red ink, he talks about "the strength of the dollar" and says there need be no fear of inflation or worry about the balance of international payments, which for several years has been adverse to the United States. These incantations out of the textbooks of the "new economics" are hardly likely to reassure citizens who are scared to death of the fiscal recklessness of the New Frontier.

Now that Mr. Kennedy has spoken, it is up to Congress to think and act. That runaway $99-billion budget should be hacked down to a figure that can be comprehended, and even so the advisability of a tax cut when prudence has been thrown out the White House windows is very much in question.

Abolish Some Agencies

From the Richmond *News Leader*

The *U. S. Government Organization Manual* provides a fine new axe to grind. Here the official handbook of government agencies displays the agencies of the Judicial Branch in seven pages; the agencies of the Legislative Branch in 24 pages, including the Congressional Botanic Gardens and the legislative garage.

The Executive Branch modestly needs 565 pages worth of agencies to get things done.

At the end of the book is a 44-page appendix listing agencies which have been abolished since March 4, 1933—mostly wartime offices. Obviously a great many of the agencies in the front of the book could be transferred to the appendix. All that it takes is an axe ground sharp enough.

A Profit with Union Labor?

The following is a letter to the editor published by the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune:

I would be interested in looking at the job cost records of the "contractor" that is going to build a 7-bedroom, 5½-bath hotel for the President with union labor for $45,000.

If he makes a profit on that home (not the ones he builds later) I know how he can make millions a lot easier.

Simply open a school and teach other contractors how to do it!

—Lester Olson, Tampa

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Debasing the Currency

From the Washington *Daily News*

Sly adulteration and debasement of money probably started with the first coinage. The names of Polycrates of Samos (500 B. C.) and Dionysius of Syracuse (400 B. C.) are associated with the great monetary frauds of antiquity.

Besides setting fire to Rome, Nero reduced the precious metal content of the coinage by 10 per cent and pocketed the difference. Henry VIII, of England is remembered for his many wives. He also issued a silver-plated shilling, bearing his likeness. When the plating wore off, starting with his most prominent feature, he was known as Old Coppernose.

All this was done in the dark of night. During the Middle Ages the penalty for doctoring the coinage was to have the head held under in a kettle of boiling water. After Hastings, William the Conqueror decreed mutilation, such as having the ears cut off, for anyone caught fooling with the coinage.

As we note, this practice was frowned upon into modern times. It took John Maynard Keynes, in the Depression years of the Thirties to figure out that legal counterfeiting not only was respectable, it actually would "help the economy." Lord Keynes probably never intended to go that far but such, in effect, is the deduction of his disciples who are as thick as hors d'oeuvres around Washington.

KEYNES

Since, between Nero and Keynes, paper money had been invented, probably by Kublai Khan or his mandarins, procedures were simplified. It no longer was necessary to melt up the silver and gold, adding copper or other inexpensive metal in the reissue. The printing presses merely could be turned loose to print unlimited quantities of certificates that at least looked like money.

That, in substance, is what we've been doing in the United States for a generation. The sum of this production is tabulated in a major part of the public debt, now $305 billion in round numbers.

But just as the Romans found the new denarius wouldn't buy as much as the old one, Americans have found the new dollar has lost its punch. At last accounting it had declined in purchasing power to 46 cents as compared to what it would buy just less than 25 years ago.

And the tax cut-spending program thought up by the disciples of Keynes to get the economy "moving again" involves more of the same—a great deal more.

In the Administration plan it is contemplated that at the end of the three-year program, $8.5 billion a year in personal tax-cut money will be pumped into the economy. Every dime of this, and more besides, will be borrowed money—which is just another way of saying it will be printing press money.

The deficit for next year alone is very conservatively estimated at just under $12 billion and even Treasury Secretary [Douglas] Dillion can't look ahead to the year in which the budget may be balanced.

This trick practically is guaranteed to bring a quick flush to the economy. But over the long haul it never has worked in the whole history of money finagling —and never will, except as a means of siphoning away the savings of the people.

It is within the power of the government to call 50 cents a dollar but no government ever has been able to make it buy more than half a dollar's worth.

But they never quit trying.

The Best from the HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference

condensed to

1½ hours for $10

. . . If you wanted to attend the Fifth *Human Events* Political Action Conference and did not . . .

. . . Or if you did attend—and would like to have your friends hear the highlights . . .

. . . And if you want to now encourage and inform your party workers . . .

. . . *Human Events* has just what you need—a special hour-and-a-half tape of "The Best from the Conference." Our editors and tape experts have selected the high spots from each of the 22 nationally-known speakers' comments and recorded them on three 30-minute reels. Now YOU can hear Admiral Moreell's stirring denunciation of the New Frontier, Dr. Ernest Wilkinson's factual presentation of the case against federal aid to education and Senator John Tower's plea for a realistic foreign policy. YOU can now hear how conservatives won elections and how the groundwork is being laid for victory in 1964.

Why not order YOUR set today?

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS

410 First St., S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please send me . . . . . sets of "The Best from the Conference," at $10 per set of three 30-minute tape reels.

I enclose $ . . . . . .

☐ Bill Me ☐ Bill My Company

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

City . . . . . Zone . . . . State . . . . . .

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Section Three
February 23, 1963

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Hoosiers Gear to Defeat Federal Urban Renewal

Would Require Voters to Approve Projects

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

Opponents of urban renewal everywhere will find in this story the weapon to kill urban renewal programs. Anti-renewal forces in Indiana hope to persuade the legislature to amend the existing urban renewal state law to provide that the voters must approve each project by referendum.

Experience shows that the voters nearly always reject urban renewal projects when they have a chance to pass on specific programs.

MOST LEGISLATURES ARE NOW IN SESSION. Ask your state representatives to include this mandatory referendum in your urban renewal law, if your state has such a law.

Also, write your congressman. Ask him to have Congress amend the federal housing law so that voters approve every federally aided urban renewal project by municipal referendum.

—Watch for the *Human Events* special urban renewal supplement, published about March 31.

"Fighting mad" Hoosier foes of Indiana urban renewal land-grab projects have organized statewide to hit urban renewal where it hurts—in the voting booth.

Geared for dealing a Sunday punch at urban renewal are the 75 energetic members of the Indiana Free Enterprise Community Development League (IFECDL), formed only last September "to promote community development through dynamic free enterprise as opposed to federal tax-supported programs." Just four months after its founding the league drafted and put before the Indiana General Assembly January 21 a bipartisan bill requiring a separate referendum on every urban renewal project in the municipality concerned.

Such a referendum requirement would probably spell doom for most needless, graft-ridden and federally controlled urban renewal projects throughout the Hoosier State, since most US communities kill urban renewal by crushing majorities whenever the projects are subject to referendums.

The bill also carries three other important provisions to insure Indiana taxpayers against needless urban renewal projects' being foisted on them:

(1) No municipality could establish a redevelopment department or commission for improving so-called "blighted" areas until it has "investigated, studied and surveyed the proposed redevelopment area and has determined factually" that blighted conditions actually exist in the area. To be legally "blighted," an area must be proved one of excessive crime, disease, unsafe or unsanitary buildings, etc. The municipality must then make its blight findings available to the public during normal business hours.

"This will stop city councils from holding meetings at odd places and times when they can't be heavily attended by interested persons, and then ramming the okayed project and its accompanying tax increases down everyone's throat," explains league chairman Mrs. William Drubert of Plymouth, Indiana.

(2) As a check on the municipality's blight findings, the league's legislation would require a second factual study and public report on blight conditions to be made by the municipality or redevelopment commission before an area can be tagged for urban renewal and presented for voter referendum.

(3) The bill provides that the public fact-finding be made retroactive, so that any Indiana community engaged in an urban renewal project "without having established factually that blighted conditions exist in the area" would have to halt its project.

"This legislation will let voters decide for themselves whether or not they want community redevelopment projects," says Mrs. Drubert, "and it will stop city councils from steamrolling needless urban renewal projects into existence over citizens' objections or without taxpayers' knowledge."

Chances for the legislation's passing are "excellent" declares the league chairman, but the dedicated league members are not stopping with a single piece of legislation. They plan to draft a second state assembly bill seeking repeal of a 1945 Indiana law which allows Hoosier cities to accept federal funds for urban renewal. Every state must pass such a law before its cities may apply for federal urban renewal funds.

This "will eliminate federal control over our local communities and will pave the way for free enterprise investments to improve our Indiana cities faster, more economically and far more efficiently than federal meddling can do it," explains Mrs. Drubert.

Topmost on the league's agenda now is mobilizing voter support for its legislation now in committee at the State Assembly. IFECDL members are blanketing Indiana with leaflets urging Hoosier voters to write or telegraph their state senators and representatives in Indianapolis, directing them to vote for the important bill when it comes to the Assembly floor.

In addition, the infant IFECDL has already done yeoman service in protecting Indiana taxpayers against new unnecessary or illegal urban renewal projects.

A special watchdog committee of league members in 25 Indiana cities and towns is stumping the state wherever new urban renewal projects are being proposed. The league members contact civic organizations, men's and women's clubs and community groups, explaining urban renewal, showing voters how to fight it and urging citizens to attend meetings of their city councils, zoning commissions and planning boards whenever the projects are being discussed.

The league chairman urges citizens in every state to organize and fight urban renewal as the IFECDL is doing in Indiana.

"If we can do it in Indiana, without many people, without much funds and in only four months, citizens throughout the Nation can organize to defeat urban renewal in their own states."

Copyright 1962 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc.,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Civic Improvement Without Federal Aid

Urban Renewal in California—Tale of Two Cities

By ROSS HERMANN

Mountain View and Sunnyvale, California, might be called twin cities. Adjoining each other in the Santa Clara Valley, both communities, once small agricultural villages, grew in the years following World War II to become important parts of the continuous "city" that stretches south 50 miles from San Francisco to San Jose. Both cities are inhabited by the same sort of people—highly trained persons of better than average education who hold well-paying jobs in local industries or commute to San Jose or other parts of the Bay Area. Both rely on the same industries—missile and electronics research and production.

Until recently, both cities shared a common problem—their downtown areas contained a number of blighted buildings that posed safety and health hazards. Despite this condition, business in both cities remained good.

Today, there is one striking difference between the two communities. Much of downtown Sunnyvale lies vacant and non-productive, the buildings having been wrecked, while downtown Mountain View, almost fully occupied, is enjoying a surge in construction and improvement activity.

The reason is only as far away as city hall. Sunnyvale is caught in a multi-million dollar federal urban renewal project, while Mountain View, having undertaken a program of self-help, is already reaping the benefits.

In a review of the first year of Mountain View's do-it-yourself program, City Manager John O'Halloran declared self-rehabilitation to be more effective than federally financed urban renewal. The self-help program, he explained, permits more rapid development, minimizing disruptions of business, and allows property owners to retain their land for future development and monetary gain. Under federal urban renewal, land as well as buildings is condemned and then resold to other private interests for redevelopment.

Mountain View's city officials once considered federal urban renewal, but abandoned the idea after an unfavorable citizens' report. Then in December 1961, the city embarked on its own program to do away with unsafe buildings and encourage private development through the enforcement of safety codes.

"Before we started, there were some tremendous health and safety hazards in the downtown," O'Halloran explained. "Some of the buildings, the hotels, were strictly wood and corrugated metal. They had very inadequate wiring and were fire hazards."

Within the last year, Mountain View has made an impressive record with its rehabilitation drive. Over 100 buildings were carefully inspected, 30 ordered demolished as unsafe and beyond repair, and others ordered reconditioned to conform to the code. About half the buildings inspected required no work and were left untouched by the program.

Comparing Mountain View's program with normal urban renewal, O'Halloran said, "We've been able to get moving a lot faster. Urban renewal takes years, and it takes property away from the property owners."

Had federal urban renewal been used, whole areas of downtown would have been condemned and demolished without regard for the fact that many owners had maintained their property in good condition.

City Manager O'Halloran concluded that the self-help program has eliminated many safety hazards, thereby improving the city's fire insurance rating, and has caused an upsurge in new construction.

All of this was accomplished, O'Halloran noted, by a program under which "property owners retain ownership, and there's no cost to the city or the federal government."

Already downtown Mountain View is humming with construction activity and is on the verge of a new business era.

Mountain View's remarkable accomplishments without federal aid have proved a source of embarrassment to Perry Scott, city manager of neighboring Sunnyvale, who doggedly persists in supporting federal urban renewal. Despite the fact that a large portion of Sunnyvale's downtown has been razed under a federal program and no new development has begun, Scott still insists, "Our plan is working."

But even he must realize that no new development is in the offing in the near future. Eight eminent domain appeals must first be cleared through the courts, and that could prove to be a difficult battle as property owners are irate over the loss of their holdings and the loss of benefits that would accrue to them through future growth of the community. When these cases are resolved, Sunnyvale's urban renewal program will encounter other obstacles. Developers must be found who are willing to invest their money in downtown property and later tenants must be found to occupy the new buildings. Both of these items could become roadblocks, as downtown business competition is already intense.

What makes Scott's position even more insecure is that Sunnyvale has been floundering in urban renewal planning for five years and is still only in the middle stages, while Mountain View began its program just a year ago and is already showing spectacular results.

A vital element in Mountain View's success was the enthusiastic cooperation given the rehabilitation effort by the city's property owners and businessmen—two groups that constitute the majority of the people in any California suburb. Once convinced that the program would leave property rights intact, owners became active participants. As evidence of their cooperation and support, no appeals came before the city during the program's first year of operation.

Sunnyvale, on the other hand, turned to the federal government for subsidy and the power of eminent domain. The result was that the project became entangled in a barrage of court proceedings.

With California having overtaken New York in population, the eyes of the country will be scanning the Golden State for political trends. The example of Mountain View turning its back on federal help and embarking on a program of community development based on private enterprise will not go unnoticed as communities across the Nation take a new look at urban renewal.

Reprints of this article are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20. Order by section number and date of issue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Section Four
February 23, 1963

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Fifteen Years of Publishing: Henry Regnery Company

On March 1 the Henry Regnery Company marks 15 years of publishing books in Chicago. The firm is an outgrowth of the association of its founder with *Human Events*. The first book which Henry Regnery was associated with was published in 1946 under the imprint of *Human Events*. Entitled *Blueprint For World Conquest*, it was a collection of Communist documents. Published at a time when the head of the Soviet Union was referred to in certain leading publications—and even by the President of the United States—as "good Old Uncle Joe," it presented the aims and methods of the world Communist movement in its own words.

REGNERY

This book was followed by a series of pamphlets which were started late in 1946 under the joint editorship of Felix Morley, then co-editor of *Human Events*, and Henry Regnery. The first of these, by the distinguished economist Karl Brandt, was an answer to the plan of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to reduce the population of Germany by about two-thirds by "pastorialization"; this pamphlet was followed by a detailed, realistic study of the United Nations charter by Felix Morley. The pamphlet series was published at first by *Human Events*, but later, to avoid complications, a separate corporation was established. On March 1, 1948, this corporation was succeeded by the Henry Regnery Company.

The new firm continued in book publishing the policies established in periodical publishing by *Human Events* —adherence to the American tradition of individual freedom and individual responsibility and limited government, and the conviction that the truth is more important than immediate commercial success. Starting at a time when liberal control of publishing and book reviewing was even more complete than now, the firm rapidly established a reputation and character.

One of its earliest books was Freda Utley's courageous *High Cost of Vengeance*, which was no best seller, but which undoubtedly helped to bring the catastrophic foreign policy of the immediate post-war period to an end. Another early book was Mortimer Smith's *And Madly Teach*, a devastating criticism of "progressivism" in education which helped to launch the Council for Basic Education.

The first two books to attain best-seller status were Freda Utley's *The China Story* and William F. Buckley, Jr.'s *God and Man at Yale*—both published in 1951. Other early books which helped to establish the reputation of the firm were Charles C. Tansill's monumental study of the diplomatic history of World War II, *Back Door to War*, and William Henry Chamberlin's study of how we were "lied into war," *America's Second Crusade*. Two early Regnery books grew out of articles published in *Human Events*—Alfred Lilienthal's *What Price Israel?* and the Buckley book.

In 1952 the Regnery Company published *The Conservative Mind*, by Russell Kirk, perhaps the most important book to appear in this country since World War II. It is interesting to note that Kirk's book had previously been refused by a leading New York publisher. It was this book which gave the growing movement of protest to the liberal domination not only a name, but intellectual respectability and a positive position.

The publication of *The Conservative Mind* started a serious discussion in which the Regnery Company has played an important part. Russell Kirk followed this book with his *Program for Conservatives* and *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice*; William Henry Chamberlin wrote *The Evolution of a Conservative*, James Burnham *Congress and the American Tradition* and Richard Weaver *The Ethics of Rhetoric*. Last year Frank Meyer's *In Defense of Freedom* appeared.

The discussion continues with Willmoore Kendall's *A Conservative Affirmation*, which will be published in the late spring. With these and other distinguished books, a body of thought is being developed which gives conservatives the tools to challenge the reign of liberalism.

The Regnery Company was one of the first to publish "quality paperbacks." Its Gateway books are recognized as one of the outstanding series of such publications. These books are intended largely for college use, but also enjoy a growing sale in regular bookstores.

The series is especially strong in political science and philosophy, and ranges from Karl Marx to Russell Kirk, from Aristotle to Heidegger. A new edition of Clausewitz *On War* has just been published and Eliseo Vivas' *The Moral Life and the Ethical Life* will soon be coming out.

Last year a second paperback series was started called Great Debate books. These are books on current issues, most of them reprints, and include such established books as Crocker's *Roosevelt's Road to Russia*, de Toledano's *Seeds of Treason* and Buckley and Bozell's *McCarthy and His Enemies*.

The Henry Regnery Company has broadened out since its first modest list—its current list includes not only books on foreign policy and politics, but a Midwestern novel, two biographies, a collection of Russian short stories, religious books, textbooks and, on its Reilly & Lee list, books for children.

In its new list, however, the same spirit of independence and devotion to the truth demonstrated in its first list is still evident.

The interest in better schools, for example, indicated by the publication years ago of Mortimer Smith's *And Madly Teach*, is expressing itself in the development of better textbooks for schools and colleges. A series of books for the teaching of spelling, grammar and composition is coming along, which, it is hoped, will be followed by a series of readers.

The firm is still in Chicago, where it started and intends to stay.

Copyright 1963 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Order These . . .

BUDGET-PROTEST CARDS TODAY

Here are shown folded Budget-Protest cards (in actual size) for you to distribute in personal conversations and at meetings. The cards make spectacular TALK-STARTERS. They inspire to action.

JFK's budget—bigger than World War II's biggest which was a shock to both Congress and to the public—may turn out to be the turning point in his popularity. You must help convert the mood of indignation into effective protest.

PAGE 1

Start a Revolt Against JFK's $98.8 Budget—

Bigger Than World War II's Biggest

Write your Congressman and your two Senators to allow a tax cut WITHOUT a deficit. Get your friends to write.

Pass out these Budget-Revolt cards. They make talk-starters—with strangers as well as friends. Enclose these cards in all your business and personal mailings. Place supply in waiting rooms.

Prices: 100 for $1; 300 for $2; 500 for $3; 1,000 for $5. In 5,000 lots, $4 per thousand.

Order from:

Human Events, 410 First St. S. E. Washington 3, D. C.

PAGE 2

Where Will It End?

	Fiscal Year	Federal Expenditures (in billions)	National Debt at Year end (in billions)
FDR PEACE YEARS	1934	$ 6.7	$ 27.1
	1935	6.5	28.7
	1936	8.5	33.8
	1937	7.8	36.4
	1938	6.8	37.2
	1939	8.9	40.4
	1940	9.1	43.0
	1941	13.3	49.0
WW II	1942	34.0	72.4
	1943	79.4	136.7
	1944	95.1	201.0
	1945	98.4	258.7
TRUMAN YEARS	1946	60.4	269.4
	1947	39.0	258.3
	1948	33.0	252.3
	1949	39.5	252.8
	1950	39.5	257.4
	1951	44.0	255.2
	1952	65.3	259.1
	1953	74.1	266.1

PAGE 4

"To say that inflation (as distinguished from an alleged slack) can be cured by more spending, even if it were for productive projects, is about as sensible as to suggest that the best method to make a drunk sober is to force whiskey down his throat."

ROGER M. BLOUGH, Chairman,
United States Steel Corporation

PAGE 3

	Fiscal Year	Federal Expenditures (in billions)	National Debt at Year end (in billions)
EISENHOWER	1954	67.5	271.3
	1955	64.4	274.4
	1956	66.2	272.8
	1957	69.0	270.5
	1958	71.4	276.3
	1959	80.3	284.7
	1960	76.5	286.3
	1961	81.5	289.0
JFK	1962	87.8	298.2
	1963 est.	94.3	303.5
	1964 est.	98.8	315.6

JFK's Budget message said:

"I have felt obliged to limit severely my 1964 expenditures proposals. . ."

Comment: What would have been the total if JFK had NOT felt obliged to LIMIT SEVERELY his 1964 expenditures proposals?

Clarence Cannon, 20-term Missouri Congressman, Democrat, says: "We are spending money we do not have for things we could get along without. That's what has unbalanced the budget."

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

Send me.....Budget-Protest cards.

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Prices 100 for $1; 300 for $2; 500 for $3; 1,000 for $5. In 5,000 lots, $4 per thousand.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....Zone .....State .....

Please enter my subscription to HUMAN EVENTS for:

☐ 1 year—$12.50 ☐ 5 weeks—$1.00

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Which Is the Bigger Spender: Rocky or JFK? See Next Page.

Section Five
February 23, 1963

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

High-Tax, Big-Spend Rocky

By JAMES L. WICK

Aiming to put Nelson Rockefeller in the White House, his supporters are now wooing Republicans with the hypnotic assertion: "Rocky can win. . . . Only Rocky can win."

In this brainwashing operation, the New Yorker—incredible as it seems—has the enthusiastic cooperation of the New Frontier. The President's Inner Circle leaks to visitors that the only G.O.P. candidate causing loss of sleep in the White House is the New York governor.

The eagerness of ADA-liberals to tell the Republican party that Jack Kennedy is afraid of Nelson Rockefeller stirs vivid memories of 1948. Jack Redding, publicity director in 1948 for the Democratic National Committee, has written that the man Harry Truman really feared in 1948 was Robert A. Taft. To maneuver the G.O.P. into nominating Dewey, Truman kept up the drumbeat: "In my opinion, Taft would be the easiest man to beat."*

A Rockefeller-Kuchel Ticket?

Does this liberal-demanded ticket—Rockefeller of New York and Kuchel of California—remind you of the Dewey-Warren ticket in 1948? It has often been said that in the national mood of 1948, there were only two G. O. P. Presidential contenders who could have lost to Truman: Tom Dewey and Earl Warren. So the Republican party nominated one for President and the other for Vice President—and made doubly sure that the New Deal could not lose.

Robert Hannegan, Truman's political director, said in a private Democratic powwow: "If the Republicans were smart, they'd run Taft. He'd be harder for us to beat simply because he'd fight harder. Don't make the mistake of underrating Taft."

After Dewey's defeat, Harold Ickes gloated: "With the bases loaded, the Republicans sent to the plate their bat boy. They could have sent in their Babe Ruth—Bob Taft."

Rocky's strategy in 1964 will be the same as Dewey's in 1948. Talk like an honest-to-God Republican to get the nomination. Once nominated—beyond recall—talk like a Democrat.

* See Jack Redding's book *Inside the Democratic Party*—introduction by Harry S. Truman.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

If you think it would be disastrous for the G. O. P to pick Rockefeller, here are three suggestions:

Send copies of this article to Republican leaders: state central committee members, your county chairman, precinct workers, elected officials.

Send a copy to each daily and weekly newspaper editor in your county.

Write "Letters to the Editor" using material from this article. Most newspapers limit letters to 300 words. All newspapers find that the "Letters to the Editor" column has an immense readership.

Ask your friends in other states to join your crusade. START NOW.

In 1948, "Mr. Me-Too," once nominated, acted as if he was thoroughly ashamed of Bob Taft and of the Republican-controlled 80th Congress—the frame of mind you can expect from Rocky. Dewey's attitude: "Having nominated me, you Republicans—you suckers—are trapped. Now I'm going after the New Deal voters."

GALLUP

The excuse given for such transparent trickery will be the never-ceasing propaganda which Dr. George Gallup will be pumping out from now until 1964: that the G.O.P. cannot win unless it names somebody who can attract Democratic (meaning "liberal") votes.

(*continued on next page*)

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

Send me.....reprints of "HIGH-TAX, BIG-SPEND ROCKY" at $.....

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Additional copies of this 4-page section: single copy 20c (coins, not stamps); 10 copies $1; 25 copies $2; 100 copies $5; 500 copies $20; 1,000 copies $30. In 5,000 lots $25 per thousand. For first-class mail delivery of 4-page sections add 2c per copy; for airmail add 3c per copy.

Enter my subscription ☐ 5 weeks for $1 ☐ 1 year for $12.50

Street _____

Name _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Copyright 1963 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The answer is supplied by Senator Goldwater's record of winning elections. No Republican—including Barry Goldwater—has ever won an election in Arizona without getting at least 20 per cent of the Democratic vote. Arizona registration is 2 to 1 Democratic. Goldwater won re-election in 1958—*a landslide Democratic year across the Nation*—by a decisive margin. His honest conservatism attracted tens of thousands of Democratic voters.

GOLDWATER

Throughout the U.S.A., there are millions of conservative Democrats who respect integrity and want sound, economical, constitutional government. Those are the Democrats who can be won to the G.O.P.

Bigger Spender: Rocky or JFK?

Is the G.O.P. willing to give up the Spending issue, hoodwinked by the liberal columnists into believing that Rockefeller—and only Rockefeller—can win? If Republicans should be so gullible, you may be sure the Democrats will bombard the voters with the facts about Rockefeller's spending versus Kennedy's—with JFK coming out smelling like a rose. Take a look at the comparison below. The base year is fiscal 1961, the last year for which Ike was completely responsible.

Fiscal	Rockefeller (billions)	Increase over 1961	Kennedy (billions)	Increase over 1961
1961	$2.09		$81.5 (Ike's last)	
1962	2.32	11.1%	87.8	7.7%
1963 est.	2.60	24.0%	94.3	15.7%
1964 est.	2.89	38.1%	98.8	21.2%

Kennedy up 21 per cent. Rocky up 38.1 per cent! How will those percentages look to the voters?

That tabulation, so deadly for the Republicans, is only the beginning of the ridicule that will be heaped by the Democrats upon the Republicans if they should label Kennedy as The Big Spender.

For added emphasis, they will surely bring up Rocky's increases over Thomas E. Dewey and Averell Harriman.

As Governor, the "liberal Republican" Dewey was never called "Mr. Economy." The expenditures for his last year, fiscal 1955 (New York's fiscal year ends March 31), were $1.27 billion.

Only nine years later, Rocky is asking $2.89 billion —TWO AND A HALF TIMES as great.

Dewey was succeeded by the arch-liberal Harriman. Harriman's expenditures for his last year, fiscal 1959, were $1.80 billion. Only five years after, Rocky is asking for 60 per cent more.

No wonder the Binghamton *Press*, after analyzing Rocky's budget, suggested that the Governor's political philosophy must be akin to that of Louis XV, who exclaimed: "After me, the deluge!"

Fiscal Conservative?

To fog up Republican thinking, the Governor's promoters now tell you he is a "fiscal conservative."

What is a "fiscal conservative"? According to the liberals, he is "one who balances the budget."

Yes, Rocky has balanced the budget, but at the price of record-high taxes. If he becomes President and levies the taxes that his additional welfare programs will require, the Democrats will gladly pin on him the label, "Mr. Big Tax Himself."

Make no mistake about it: Rocky favors virtually every proclaimed New Frontier program plus one Mr. Kennedy has said little about as yet; namely, subsidized public housing for middle-income groups.

Let's take a hard look at this typical Rockefeller welfare proposal, one to which Rocky gave his strongest personal endorsement.

Proposition 2:
Subsidized Middle Income Housing

Proposition No. 2 (its legal designation on the ballot) would have provided subsidies of $50 a month—$600* a year—for "middle-income" families—those with incomes between $5,000 and $7,500. It was submitted to the voters last November. Majority against, 2 to 1. It even lost New York City!

Construction of 5,000 new housing units would have been authorized. Three million families in New York State are within the eligible income brackets. The excluded 2,995,000 families would have had to help pay $3 million in taxes for the benefit of the favored 5,000.

Obviously, Proposition No. 2 was to be the camel's nose. The Socialists know what they are doing. If the proposal had passed, the same strategy would have been followed which was so effective in edging up expenditures for low-income public housing beginning in 1938. Here is how it would have worked:

Announcements would be given to the press that applications could be made for 5,000 units of modern, new housing for families in the $5,000-to-$7,500 income bracket. The $600-a-year tax-paid rent subsidy would not be baldly stated, but the publicized comparisons between the prevailing rent scales and those to be charged in the new public housing would vividly indicate the value of the special privilege. Naturally, applications by the hundreds of thousands would pour in. Each rejected family would be told that it would be put on the waiting list. They would be carefully told that nothing could be done for them until the next referendum—and then only if a bigger public housing budget were authorized. Those hundreds of thousands of "waiting list" families then would become an explosive pressure for continuously expanding middle-income rent subsidies.

One Worlder?

From *Newsweek*, May 14, 1962

Rockefeller is fond of outlining his dream of the future—for example: "I used to see a series of regional unions—an Atlantic union, an African union, a Latin American union—and I'm talking political union now; NATO is military. But now I think the time has passed for that kind of solution. Now I think the answer is some free-world supranational political being with the power to tax, especially for aid for underdeveloped countries, public health and roads."

The Socialist housing goal is to reach the point achieved when the Labour party ruled Great Britain from 1945 to 1951. During that period, 90 per cent of the new housing constructed in Great Britain was owned, subsidized and controlled by the government. Incredible as it seems, it took "pull" during those years for private individuals to get permits to build homes for themselves paid for out of their own savings! Gov-

* Authority for the statement that the subsidy would amount to $600 a year is Governor Rockefeller's Commissioner of the State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, James William Gaynor, who was Rocky's chief propagandist for Proposition 2 (address, June 22, 1962, in Saratoga Springs, New York).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ernment policy was to discourage such construction!

Kennedy would be delighted to have an opponent who believes in programs as extreme as the subsidy of housing for the middle-income brackets. The two nominees would be bidding for the support of the "gimme" blocs. Not only would JFK up any bid Rocky would make, but he could truthfully tell "gimme" voters that a Democrat would have the better chance to fulfill his promises since his coattails would pull in congressional candidates who would be eager to enact such programs into law.

It would be pointed out that, in contrast, Rocky in the White House would have a continuous battle with the conservative wing of his party. Result of such campaign revelations: the "gimme" blocs would give their gratitude to Rocky and their votes to Kennedy. Meanwhile, Rocky would have driven out of the Republican party the vast numbers of voters who believe in the pioneer virtues of self-reliance and frugality and who think that individual freedom can be maintained by the preservation of limited, constitutional government.

The Divorce—Political Impact

Liberals, being so eager to persuade the G.O.P. to nominate Rockefeller, are—for the time being—glossing over Rocky's divorce. In its private conclaves, the Democratic strategy board is not. Its staff is already assembling ammunition which will be withheld until after the Republican party nominates Rocky. Then unofficial committees not directly connected with the Democratic National Committee or the state committees will see that it gets out to the millions.

The Rockefeller election-day setback in Erie County (Buffalo) is the tipoff to the political effectiveness of this divorce dynamite. The Democrats knew that they had nominated a weakling in Robert Morgenthau, so no serious effort was made to elect him.* However, looking toward 1964, the Democrats, as a test-tube experiment, made an issue of the divorce in Buffalo, a heavily Catholic area.

CONSEQUENCE: *Rocky who carried the county by 69,000 votes in 1958, lost it by 36,000 November 6.***

Divorces where there is no remarriage have often had negligible effect upon a candidate's chances. But those are the cases where popular sympathy went to the candidate. In the Rockefeller case, the sympathy of the public, and even more so of those in the know, went to the discarded wife. Rocky's mate of 31 years and the mother of his five children went to Reno only at the dogged insistence of the Governor. Mrs. Rockefeller resisted to the last.

If Rocky is nominated, the divorce will kill the appealing opportunity of the Republican party to regain the support of conservative Catholics who, beginning in 1946, have been joining the G.O.P. in growing numbers. In 1960, Kennedy got much of this vote on a one-time basis as a means of disproving the ancient falsehood that a Catholic president would be taking his orders from the Vatican.

That belief having been refuted, conservative Catholics can now express their disenchantment with JFK's political, economic and foreign policies in the voting booth. They will eagerly do so if the Republican ticket is not offensive to them.

Rocky's divorce will have powerful effect upon members of the more conservative Protestant denominations, those which look with disfavor on divorce. They can find no mitigating circumstances in the Rockefeller case.

"Little things" being easily understood sometimes influence people more than "big things." Here's one of those "little things":

The pre-divorce editions of the beautifully-illustrated book about the New York State executive mansion in Albany, contained glowing references to Mrs. Rockefeller. Post-divorce editions have censored out all such references as completely as Soviet histories have blacked out all mention of Leon Trotsky, as if the man had never existed. Democrats are now making their plans to distribute millions of circulars photographing the deletions—as soon as Rocky has been nominated. They need say nothing more, yet the circulars will be silent reminders of the whole divorce story.

Members of Protestant denominations hostile to divorce constitute large and influential elements of Republicanism in the North. In the South, they compose a large proportion of the conservative groups who in 1964 would be willing to vote against Kennedy.

Liberals are tolerant of, and even cynical toward, divorce, since divorce is so common in their circles. But liberals want more liberalism, not less. Given Rocky versus JFK, they would go for JFK—though they will be ecstatic over the prospect that they can't lose, no matter who wins.

Dream Ticket?

Liberal columnists have a special gimmick up their sleeve. Their dream ticket is Governor Rockefeller of New York for President and Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California for Vice President. They are already disseminating the argument that such a ticket would be "perfect geographically"; it would sweep the two biggest states. But their secret reason is a passionate desire to duplicate their 1948 coup when they hoaxed the G.O.P. into offering Tom Dewey of New York for President and Earl Warren of California for Vice President.

One can understand their joy:

First, the Rockefeller-Kuchel ticket would double the chances for a Kennedy victory. Second, the liberal forces couldn't lose even if Rocky should win and then Fate should take a hand.

Kennedy-Johnson versus Rockefeller-Kuchel! The mere thought sends ADA'ers into Seventh Heaven.

Words vs. Actions

Rockefeller's fast-rising budgets contrast sharply with his words. While his financial aides were preparing the $2.89-billion budget which shocked the people of New York as much as Kennedy's $98.8-billion budget was shocking the Nation, the New York Governor was saying in his inaugural address:

"I believe that political leaders have the affirmative duty ruthlessly to prune out wasteful and nonessential expenditures of the taxpayers' money."

* The nomination of Robert Morgenthau, son of FDR's Secretary of the Treasury, was made by personal instructions from President Kennedy who does not hesitate to dictate party nominations in any state in the union. New York State Democrats had been locked in a to-the-death struggle between two factions, the Mrs. Roosevelt-Lehman-Finletter faction on the one hand, and an informal alliance of the old-line borough bosses on the other. Since each faction would far rather see Rockefeller elected than help the other faction's candidates win, victory became hopeless. JFK's choice, therefore, was made not for success on November 6, but with an eye to Kennedy's own race in 1964. He chose Morgenthau—as has been frankly told by friendly correspondents—for the purpose of strengthening the Democratic party among Jewish voters.

** The Washington *Star* Political Affairs Editor David S. Broder wrote (November 11): "Moreover, he [Rockefeller] suffered his worst setback in Erie County (Buffalo), losing it by over 36,000 votes after carrying it by 69,000 four years ago. This is a heavily Catholic area, and local Democrats had made an issue of his divorce."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Welfare State Rocky

"No, frankly, I do not."

That was Rockefeller's answer when he was asked:

"So you do not feel particularly worried about the development of what some people call a welfare state as a result of federal pressure?"

The program was NBC's "Continental Classroom" of December 19, 1962. The interrogator was Professor Peter H. Odegard of the University of California.

The question came after a declaration by Rockefeller of his social viewpoint which would receive the enthusiastic approval of John F. Kennedy and every member of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA):

"The federal government has certain responsibility to the citizens, as citizens of America, that they should have certain minimum, basic opportunities whether it is in education or in welfare, or in health, et cetera. And I must say I sympathize with the federal point of view. Perhaps it is sometimes overdone, but basically the concept of a category is an expression of the will of the people through the Congress. The money can only come through the Congress. Certain things should be done with minimum standards for the people in this particular field, and they have no other way of achieving that."

"It is only where the states have not had the courage to assume their responsibilities that the federal government takes over because of public pressures," Governor Rockefeller said. If states are willing to assume the burden of leadership—and ask for the tax revenue required to get things done—"then states' rights and states' responsibilities will remain strong and vital."

When asked whether the federal government has impaired the powers of the states, Governor Rockefeller's reply was unhesitating: "I personally do not think it has. . . . Where the federal government offers matching funds, it has two objectives: One is to stimulate programs by the states [which the federal government feels] they should be undertaking. . . . This is an encouragement. . ."

The second objective "is a very fundamental concept of our federal structure—the equalization of opportunity. . . . The equalization formulas. . . take revenues from the more wealthy areas of the nation and distribute funds for social purposes to the less wealthy areas."

Like all advocates of federal aid, Rockefeller neglected to say that congressmen from the wealthier states refuse to vote monies from their areas to the less wealthy areas unless their districts get a generous share. Thus aid programs become the creation of an expensive federal bureaucracy which vastly increases costs to BOTH the less wealthy and the wealthy districts.

Rockefeller said: "I think, on the whole, that the programs that are initiated by the federal government have been constructive programs. And they are matching funds, so they do encourage the states or the localities, or both, to support those activities. . . .

. . ."My impression was that this talk of usurpation of taxing powers was more an excuse on the part of the governors for not doing some of the things they should have been doing because they did not have the courage to ask for the taxes."

Getting to the subject of federal controls, Rockefeller said: "I do not think you can ask Congress—and I have gone before Congress over a period of the years for appropriations—you cannot ask Congress to appropriate the taxpayers money unless its members are satisfied it is going to be spent in a way that they feel is efficient and sound and worthwhile. They are sent to Congress for this purpose, to represent the people's interest. So I do not blame them. IF THE STATES WANT TO ACCEPT THE MONEY THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE TO ACCEPT CERTAIN STANDARDS AND CERTAIN CONDITIONS WITH IT."

Liberal at Heart—Say Liberals

Lyle Wilson, UPI's Washington chief, wrote in his column of February 4, 1963:

"Senator Joseph S. Clark (D.-Pa.) told a radio audience some time ago that Governor Rockefeller really was a liberal Democrat at heart. Averell Harriman is similarly on record."

After Rocky, the Deluge

"Boosting spending by 10 per cent or more each year, the Governor is living beyond the state's means and operating on an 'after me, the deluge' philosophy." So says a caustic editorial February 4 in the Binghamton *Press*. Continues the editorial:

"In his present financing, the Governor is scraping the bottom of the barrel for revenues. He is seeking money from non-recurrent sources, such as advanced tax payments, repayment of loans by authorities, extension of the pari-mutuel racing season and sky-high licensing levies.

"After non-recurrent windfalls have been exhausted, what but substantially increased taxes will cover increased state spending, not a little of which will be mandatory and represented by contingent commitments? The $300,000,000 spending increase for the new fiscal year represents the largest annual boast of the Rockefeller Administration—13 per cent . . .

"Complaints long have been heard about New York being a high-cost state in which to do business. Taxes and unemployment insurance costs are excessive. State spending increases, and taxes rise, from year to year . . .

"Business would have to expand and the state's economy grow and grow to support an increase in state spending of 10 per cent or more a year. Such a needed expansion is not evident nor is it probable."

Rocky's Taxpayers Share Ballet Cost

Only in New York State can you go to a ballet or a concert in your home town and have the rest of the state's five and a half million taxpayers share the cost of your tickets. Beginning with a modest $50,000 appropriation "to make a state-wide cultural survey," the sum has climbed to $560,000 for 1962-63.

Only the strongest kind of pressure from Governor Rockefeller persuaded the legislature to initiate the program. "The Governor," grumbled one lawmaker, "is trying to put the state in the ballet business."

The backers of government-subsidized culture have been working for the passage of a bill in Congress that would create a federal arts council with a $10-million budget.

Those who understand the skill with which the bureaucracy can stimulate the appetities of those who get government money predict that the $10-million appropriation will multiply fast once the camel's nose is in the tent.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Section Six
February 23, 1963

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

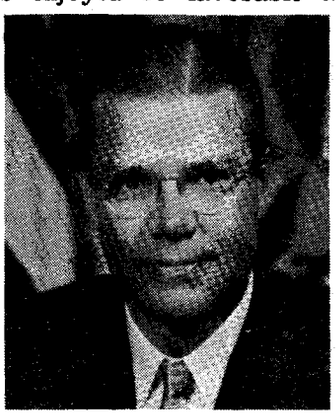
Defense Department 'Intellectuals'

THE LIBRARY
WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE
RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN

McNamara's Policies Jeopardize National Security

Reprinted by courtesy of *Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly*

Of all the members of the White House official family, perhaps none has enjoyed so favorable a press as Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. A hard-driving executive of the Ford Motor Company, he won widespread kudos two years ago, when, at heavy financial sacrifice, he cheerfully swapped tailfins and chrome for the Pentagon's brass. His business-like approach to procurement ruffled feathers among the military, but struck the civilian observer as worthy of applause.



MCNAMARA

Last December Secretary McNamara gained what is probably the most impressive honor which the Fourth Estate these days can bestow: an article by Stewart Alsop in the *Saturday Evening Post.* Wrote Mr. Alsop in a rare burst of admiration: "There's not much doubt he has the highest IQ of this century's public officials."

On Mr. McNamara's mental prowess—in Detroit he and his executive team were widely known as the Whiz Kids—*Barron's* cheerfully accepts the prevailing view. However, we also confess to a mounting disquiet lately as to whether what was good for Ford Motor is good for the country, and vice versa.

The doubts surround both the Secretary's tactics and his grand strategy. On the first count, the muzzling of professional soldiers, a dubious maneuver at best, apparently has been carried to dangerous extremes. Washington correspondents last week could find nobody in the Air Force, despite its well-known opposition to official moves, who dared, on or off the record, to criticize the current US posture of defense.

Nonetheless, as outlined by the Secretary to the House Armed Service Committee [recently], that posture, on military and diplomatic grounds alike, falls far short of ideal. For one thing, it rests on a persistent bias toward conventional weaponry; the most significant contribution to the Nation's arms this year appears to be an experimental "air assault division," a mobile striking force, mounted on helicopters, which the Army itself likens to cavalry.

Disturbing to many in the Pentagon and Congress, the unilateral shift in strategy seems even more ominous abroad, where it is widely regarded as a retreat from previous US commitments to the defense of Europe. Unreasonable or not, such fears are bound to multiply at the sight of US diplomats, without public demur from Mr. McNamara, playing fast and loose with the principle of adequate safeguards in a frantic effort to reach agreement with the Soviets on a nuclear test ban.

War, said Clemenceau, is too important to be left to the generals. In an atomic age, the national security is far too precarious to be placed so completely in the hands of civilians who like to be known as "defense intellectuals."

Aphorisms aside, few would care to deny that the Nation, in military matters, fared better with a general in the White House. President Eisenhower, upon taking office, inherited a Navy just emerging from World War II mothballs and an Air Force largely comprising piston-engine fighter planes, obsolete B-29's and the useless B-36. Eight years later he left his successor a jet-powered air arm, a growing arsenal of intermediate and long-range missiles and the first of a fleet of nuclear-powered, Polaris-firing submarines, an invaluable weapons system which the supposedly indolent Eisenhower Administration succeeded in putting into service three years ahead of time. As a Presidential candidate, John F. Kennedy talked endlessly of a missile gap, which, once safely elected, he made haste to disavow. "A myth of national weakness has been destroyed," Secretary McNamara is quoted in the *Satevepost* as saying blandly. A colleague was blunter. "As one defense intellectual put it, 'What we are living with now is what we inherited from Ike.' "

Inadequate Weapons of War

Unfortunately, however, McNamara & Company is living off its capital. For with the myth of the missile gap exploded, the Defense Department has concentrated on building up so-called conventional forces. Toward this objective the Army has expanded from eleven combat-ready divisions to sixteen. The Pentagon, as noted, has devised an air assault division, a tactical throwback of doubtful value (in South Vietnam helicopters have become sitting ducks).

Most startling of all, an appraisal of the defense budget reveals, Secretary McNamara is making a massive investment in the future of conventional weaponry. In the last Eisenhower budget, outlays for military research, development, testing and evaluation ran to $6.4 billion, of which $3.2 billion, or half, was devoted to missiles. By contrast, out of aggregate research outlays of $7.4 billion scheduled for fiscal 1964, only $2.2 billion, or 30 per cent of the total, will go for missile research.

The main thrust of US military science, in short, has shifted to less sophisticated, less powerful—and in the final analysis, many would argue—inadequate implements of war.

According to apologists, the McNamara doctrines aim at providing the US with alternatives to nuclear war, or "options." To date, however, the options have all been picked up by the enemy. Emboldened by the fiasco at the Bay of Pigs in April, 1961—which, in any version, shows the "defense intellectuals" in a dismal light—the Kremlin that summer precipitated the Berlin crisis.

(*continued on next page*)

Copyright 1963 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(*continued from preceding page*)

Weakened Deterrent to Communism

Last fall, by treachery and deceit, Moscow nearly succeeded in turning Cuba into a missile base, a move which would have outflanked the US-Canadian distant early warning sytem. Even now, after its presumed retreat, an estimated twenty thousand Russians occupy the island.

Mr. McNamara, to be sure, is not wholly responsible for the vacillation and timidity of the State Department or the White House. However, he cannot avoid the blame for policies which, by downgrading nuclear power, have weakened the sole effective deterrent to Communist aggression.

The same policies have also strained the fabric of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Whatever the merits of the command decision to scrap Skybolt—a judgment which ran counter to the preponderant view of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—it was reached without so much as a by-your-leave to London. Hasty substitution of the Polaris one day may fill the military breach; it cannot repair the political damage inflicted upon a staunch ally. The growing stress on conventional warfare has had far more destructive effects. For it has convinced some highly placed foreign officials—notably General Charles de Gaulle—that they can no longer depend upon this country to take up the "shield" (a holding force of NATO troops) and the "sword" (massive US nuclear retaliation).

The foreigners may be wrong. Nonetheless, the fact remains that with no encouragement whatever —"the Allies have turned a deaf ear," he once complained—Secretary McNamara has been steadily chipping away at a jointly agreed-upon strategy for the defense of Europe.

Skybolt and the rest may be nothing worse than bad judgment. However, in failing to protest the incredible on-again, off-again suspension of nuclear testing, as well as the test-ban talks themselves, the Department of Defense has come perilously close to dereliction of duty. On this score, Dr. Edward Teller, father of the hydrogen bomb, had some chilling things to say last week. A test-ban treaty with the Soviet Union, he warned, "would prevent vital improvements of our atomic explosives," as well as foreclose the development of anti-missile systems like the Nike-Zeus and Nike-X. It would not keep the Russians from cheating. Such a treaty, in sum, "would endanger our security and help the Soviet Union in its plan to conquer the world."

These are grave words; a man like Dr. Teller does not use them lightly. Secretary McNamara, the Congress and the American people had better pay heed.

WHOOOOOPS—"There are things an editorial writer might never learn if he didn't clean out the desk drawer spasmodically, such as: The statement by Walt W. Rostow, counselor and chairman of the Policy Planning Council of the United States State Department, made in March, 1962, at Purdue University in which he said: 'We are, I think, learning better how to anticipate crises.' Including Cuba, we presume, Mr. Rostow?"

—From the Indianapolis *Star*

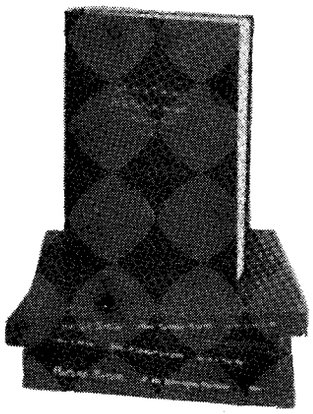
Reprints of this article are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20. Order by section number and date of issue.

The NEW July through December, 1962

BOUND VOLUME OF HUMAN EVENTS

Pre-publication price — $9.50

After February 28 — $15



Order Your Copy Today!

This volume contains the entire collection of approximately 500 pages that appeared in HUMAN EVENTS from July through December, 1962. In addition, there are cross-indexing and a table of contents.

Covered with beautiful blue fabrikoid, printed in gold-leaf lettering and bound by expert quality craftsmen, the volume will be a handsome addition to your collection of the best in conservative literature.

ORDER BLANK

Human Events 410 First Street, S. E., Wash. 3, D.C.

Send me *Human Events* Bound Volumes as checked below:

☐ **July-December 1962 ($9.50)**
☐ **January-June 1962 ($15.)**
☐ **The Best of *Human Events* 1955-1961 ($15.)**

☐ **Payment enclosed** ☐ **Bill me**
☐ **Bill My Company**

Name . . . . . .
Address . . . . . .
City . . . . . **Zone** . . . **State** . . . . . .
(Please Print)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Section Seven
February 23, 1963

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

How a Union Boss Terrorized an Industry

The Story of Nick Stirone's Power Over Pennsylvania Contractors

By THEODORE L. HUMES

It would probably gratify Lord Acton to know that his maxim "Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely" has become commonplace enough to serve as the text for editorials in daily newspapers. This is due in no small part to people like Nick Stirone, iron-fisted boss of Pittsburgh's common laborers union. Nick is officially President of the Laborers' District Council and President of the Construction, General Laborers and Material Handlers Local 1058.

He is also involved in what is perhaps his final appeal to the United States Supreme Court upon which hinges a ten-year prison sentence and a $10,000 fine for criminal extortion.

A graduate of the hard-boiled, primordial school of labor bosses, Nick typifies Lord Acton's dictum to a "T." At least up until a few years ago, he had the power to shut down any and all construction in much of Pennsylvania. At his word—or silence—picks and shovels were laid down, wheelbarrows and concrete mixers halted, graders and steamrollers were left standing, impressive testimony to ruthless ambition.

Nick is the representative of the age of labor bosses of fluid moral notions, of unlimited power to deal unequal justice to friends and enemies—labor bosses put into positions of power with the complicity not only of Congress itself, but all the responsible branches of the government, the President, various and sundry administrative boards and, in lesser measure, the federal courts. Thirty years of official encouragement of illegal labor union activity is reflected in the arrogance of Stirone, and it is the Congress which in the final analysis must deal with the Frankenstein it has helped create.

STIRONE

A Career of Violence

Stirone's 40-year union career has been characterized by violence, privilege and immoral personal enrichment. His remarkable staying powers have kept him from prison for assault and battery with intent to kill. Early in his career he traveled in a bullet-proof limousine driven by a personal bodyguard. When World War II broke out, Nick had already achieved the ability to "compel every contractor in Pennsylvania, when they heard Stirone's name, to shiver in their shoes", according to the testimony of a fellow unionist who was convicted of terrorizing Pennsylvania turnpike workers in an organization drive in the early 40's.

Although the name of Nick Stirone figured prominently in the 1957 McClellan Committee hearings, revealing his ties with members of the Apalachin "summit" meeting, he never appeared as a witness before it.

How Pressure is Exercised

His *modus operandi* was quite simple, its methods elementary. When a contractor decided to quit doing business with Stirone's union, the trucking of supplies to the project slowed down or stopped altogether; engines were sledge-hammered and radiators punctured; gas tanks were sugared and creosote poured into the engine of a costly grader. As the result of this type of labor union resourcefulness, the contractor lost $200,000 instead of earning an anticipated profit on the job of $25,000. Eventually he went out of business.

When an out-of-state contractor came to Pittsburgh to raze a downtown building on which he had successfully bid, he soon learned that he couldn't do a job in the city without first doing business with Stirone. Not one to stand on ceremony, Nick told the contractor: "I have a price tag of $35,000 on that job." Later on it was scaled down to $10,000.

His zeal in leaning on contractors finally caught up with him and he was eventually indicted for obstructing interstate commerce by extorting $31,000 from a contractor who supplied the concrete for a Pittsburgh steel mill. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years in jail and a $5,000 fine. He appealed the conviction and won a new trial on a faulty charge to the jury. The trial judge on the retrial, having even less regard for Stirone's business methods, sentenced him to ten years in prison and fined him $10,000, which sentence he is presently appealing.

In passing sentence upon him, the presiding judge in the second trial said: "Your crime strikes at the economic life of this country. In this day and age, considering the relationship of the economic factors involved, it seems to me your crime is akin to treason."

However if Nick is prepared to accept the court's judgment as the final arbiter of his misdeeds or as a final check on his power, he is not acting the part as he manipulates his locals to perpetuate one of the most refined despotisms in the labor union movement. For power is a heady wine and it is this exploitation of entrenched power under the aegis of a union "constitution" which should engage the closest attention of this Congress as an immediate order of business.

Copyright 1963 by HUMAN EVENTS, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Despite Stirone's conviction and pending appeal, the Taft-Hartley Act permits him to control his labyrinthine operations even in the face of a rebellious membership. After Stirone's second conviction, Lyle Kirker, Vice President of the union for 15 years and William Morgan, Recording Secretary, challenged his 25-year hold over the union. In an election involving several hundred members, Kirker and Morgan lost by 59 votes. The ballot count took two days.

KIRKER

For this *lese majeste* Kirker and Morgan were "fined" $3,185 apiece for violating the union's "constitution" in a trial held *"in absentia"* and presided over by Nick himself. In addition both men were suspended from holding office for three years with all its economic implications.

Kirker and Morgan immediately sought a federal court order to impound all the ballots and records of the election for safe-keeping. The union's trial board promptly found both men guilty a second time for "anti-union activity" and fined them again—an additional $3,485—making a total of $6,670—again *"in absentia."*

WINTER DIVERSION

Kirker and Morgan took their cases to the International which upheld their action and ruled out the fines and penalties. A new election was held late in November, 1962, and with less than a thousand voting out of an estimated eligible membership of 4,000, Stirone won by 126 votes. Twenty-four hours later the US Third Circuit Court of Appeals denied his appeal from the ten year prison sentence.

It appears that Mr. Stirone will conduct the affairs of Local 1058 from a prison cell in the event the United States Supreme Court, to which it will be obviously appealed, rules against him. As far as the courageous Mr. Kirker is concerned, his future in the Laborers' Union would have to be characterized as somewhat less than bright.

It would be easy to find labor bosses more violent, more corrupt than Stirone, but there are not many who have used their power to inflict greater wrong.

Such illegitimate union power has so corrupted segments of the labor union movement that even some of the rank and file sincerely believe they have a right to use illegal violence and to engage in blackmail that can paralyze an economy and bring a nation to heel. The fact that only a relatively small number of union members exercised their right to vote and pass on Mr. Stirone's stewardship speaks ill of it; that he was elected reveals on the part of many rank and file members an attitude of reluctant complacency about disclosures of fraud and other wrongdoing.

It is then one of the striking anomalies of our public policy that one of the most powerful economic combinations—the organized labor movement—is free from the inhibitions and restrictions to which business combinations are obviously subject. A case could indeed be made for the proposition that established labor organizations wield greater monopoly power than their counterparts in business.

Given the benefits of compulsory union membership, governmental assistance in the waging of strikes and complete freedom in the conduct of their internal affairs, powerful unions like Stirone's have become nothing less than ill-disguised and odious despotisms where only the cynical and dishonest can survive.

If unions of this type are allowed, free from any public regulation, to pursue their objectives of merger, consolidation and allocation of territory and industry, they will inevitably become too powerful to control.

If the next Congress accomplishes nothing more than to relieve the workingman of the pervading pressures of this type of labor union parasitism, then it will answer the ends of society by giving stability and protection to its rights.

If, on the other hand, it fails to enact just laws to protect the individual and businessman in their lawful pursuits, then it will recall Justice Story's prophetic observations on our national life of a century ago:

"A new race of men is springing up to govern the Nation; they are the hunters after popularity; men ambitious not of the honor so much as of the profits of the office—the demagogues whose principles hang laxly upon them, and who follow not so much what is right as what leads to a temporary, vulgar applause. There is a great, very great danger that these men will usurp so much of popular favor, that they will rule the Nation; and if so, we may yet live to see many of our best institutions crumble in the dust."

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E. Washington 3, D. C.

Send me .....reprints of "HOW A UNION BOSS TERRORIZED AN INDUSTRY" at .....

Additional copies of this 2-page article: single copy 15c (coins not stamps); 15 copies $1; 35 copies $2; 125 copies $5; 300 copies $10; 1,000 copies $20. In 5,000 lots $15 per thousand. For first-class mail delivery of 2-page articles add 2c per copy; for airmail add 3c per copy.

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Enter my subscription ☐ 5 weeks for $1 ☐ 1 year for $12.50

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED